

August 2018

Volume 21, Issue 07

2018 Schedule of Meetings:

Aug. 1st, Sept. 5th, Oct. 3rd, Nov. 7th, and Dec. 5th.

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. N0B 2K0.

2017 Annual Membership Fee:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

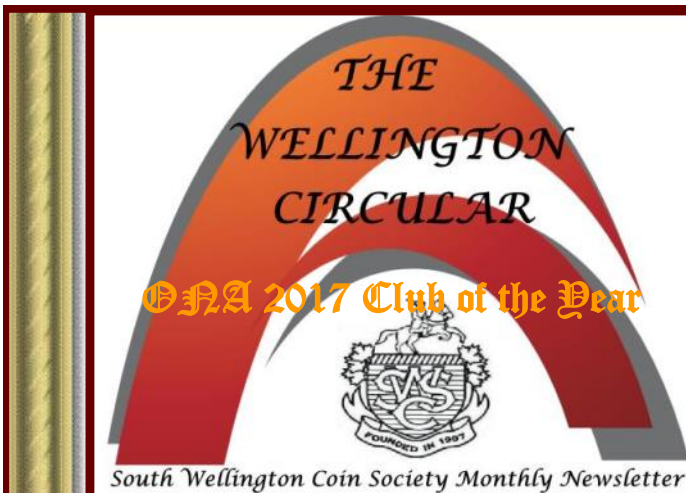
Membership / Treasurer Contact:

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NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY,
AUGUST 1ST, 2018

DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.
MEETING STARTS
****7 P.M.****

THEME:
CCCC

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

Our next meeting is **Wednesday, August 1st, 2018 AT **7 P.M.**** (DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.)! SWCW Director **Peter Becker** will present "Canadian Centennial Collector's Club", an official debut of the CCCC 3-part club promo PowerPoint. Remember, once again we have a **gold coin** in play for our Daytona Draw, buy a ticket and you could *be in the gold!* **Parking challenges:** there was some improvement on our parking situation for our July meeting, and with any luck, all will be completed by our August meeting, but it's still a good idea to leave a little earlier since the Rockmosa Park is very busy in the summer months, and spots are scattered throughout the park. Since there was so much discussion during **Ron Cheek's** presentation at our July meeting, this newsletter is larger to provide more insight into Nicaragua. Special thanks to Ron for proof-reading this issue of our newsletter.

We are happy to hear **Deb's** knee recovery from surgery is progressing. **Scott Douglas** hopes to be at our August meeting, but will likely have to leave an hour early to resume his nursing duties. **Mike Hollingshead** will be in Cuba (returns 2 days after our meeting) so he will miss the SWCs Aug. meeting. **Peter Becker** has a key fob just in case, so we can ensure access to the room. For our Sept. meeting, Mike will be away in China, but Scott hopes to delay his trip to California until a few days after our SWCS Sept. meeting so he can be present. We would appreciate a volunteer to make the coffee. Scott has hip surgery tentatively set for around the end of Sept. He will likely be away for a couple of meetings during recovery.

Be sure to check out <https://www.rcna.ca/2018/index.php> for details of the RCNA 2018 Convention in Mississauga (there is still time to register online). Once again **Scott Douglas** has put together a fantastic symposium. There are 8 educational speakers (in order of presentation times: **Ron Cheek, Alan Roy, Angus Sutherland, Jim Charlton Jr., Geoffrey Bell, Rob Turner, Michael Rogozinski, and Ian Speers**).

Bring along a friend or two to our next SWCS meeting, enjoy free refreshments and smiles, share the FUN and LAUGHTER with the ONA Club of the Year!



1912-2012 Nicaragua 100th Anniversary of the Córdoba commemorative issue non-circulating .900 Silver coin (35 mm, 31.1035 g). Obverse: five volcanoes in a row with shining sun behind. Reverse: value at centre in both numerals and in lettering. There are 19 active volcanoes in Nicaragua. The 5 on the coin are part of the Pacific Ring of Fire.



South Wellington
Coin Society **founded**
in 1997



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Send pictures in jpg,
files in doc, xls, pdf,
wpd, or email body.



Articles of the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than the 15th of the
current month.

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.
This medal was issued 2015.



**SWCS is recipient of
BOTH RCNA Club of
Year and Newsletter of
Year Awards.**



South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

SWCS EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2018—June 30, 2021 (3 yrs)**

Board of Directors (elected)

(sets officers' guidelines, but not involved in day-to-day operations EXCEPT responsible for ALL education programs and looks after ALL contracts for venues and insurance)

Chairman / Director: **Scott Douglas**

Directors: **Mel Brown, Peter Becker, Ernie Blair, Garry George, John Semedo, Lowell Wierstra** (ljwierstra@rogers.com, **519-824-6534**)

Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija** (Lifetime Member #1)

Director of Youth Services: **Peter Horne deus** (YN)

Officers (elected)

(run the day-to-day operations)

President: **Scott Douglas**, sdouglas333@gmail.com, **519-853-3812**
(also is club archivist, historian, and looks after medals)

Past-President: **John Semedo**, johnsemedo99@gmail.com, **519-821-6379**

Vice-President: **Mike Hollingshead**, cholling@uoguelph.ca, **519-823-2646**

Treasurer: **Scott Douglas**

(includes all revenues generated from membership dues, meetings, and shows; and looks after advertising)

Secretary: **Judy Blackman**, jblackman@rogers.com

(includes flyers, other club notices, newsletters since Oct 5 2011, public website liaison, private website webmaster, executive agendas and minutes) Newsletter / Flyer Distribution: **Linda Blair**

Other Non-Elected IMPORTANT Club Roles

ALL Multi-Media Needs: **John Semedo**

ALL Draws and Membership Meeting Notes: **John Semedo** and **Mike Hollingshead**

Show Bourse: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Lowell Wierstra**
Social Media Show Advertising: **Andrew Fedora**

Auction Chairman: **Lowell Wierstra**

Auctioneers: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Scott Douglas**
Auction Runners: available executive and other members.

“Giving Back to Community” Liaison:
Heather Hoddinott

Hospitality, Mall Days and Kids' Programs & Mentors:
Mel Brown and **Charles Turton**

Meeting Room Set-up and Clean-up:
All members present



South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

Club Report & News reported by Mike Hollingshead, and photos by Judy Blackman

Our July meeting had 25 members, 3 YNs, and visitors in attendance enjoying the air-conditioned comfort of the meeting room on the sixth consecutive day of a record Ontario heat-wave.

Draws: Thank you **Lowell Wierstra** and **Mike Hollingshead** for selling the draw tickets.

Members' Attendance Guest Speaker **Ron Cheek** bears responsibility for the selection of the SWCS token bearing the possible winner's name. Oh, **Gerry Cooper**, for such a lucky guy, you do suffer from bad timing! In your haste to get home, you missed the attendance draw again. Nevertheless it was good to catch a fleeting sight of you and **Diane** before you dashed off for Points North; we understand that you have had some mosquitoes to feed? **August's Members' Attendance Draw will be for \$10.**

The **King Arthur's Treasure** box was full of SWCS members' extras and toonies and loonies contained for an equivalent of 105 items, which included a scarce and newest Canadian Tire overprint on a replacement note! **Judy Blackman's** contribution to the celebration of Saint Eligius (and CTC collecting) will make a fine addition to the collection of draw winner **Mike Hollingshead**. Remember to bring out 5 items or a loonie to participate in our draw honoring former SWCS President Arthur Stephenson who introduced SWCS to the draw concept. An easy tip: put some of your spare foreign coins in your car, so that any club you travel to that holds a similar draw, you have something to put in the box.

Daytona Draw: Lots of participation for this draw, likely due in part to the inclusion of a GOLD coin? Club Patriarch **Mel Brown** did the honours by selecting ticket stub number 780, which was held by **Ernie Blair**. Ernie thought long and hard, used both deductive reasoning and reverse-psychological elimination and even a bit of Darwin's Natural Selection before announcing that he was pretty sure that envelope #30 contained that little planchet of RCM GOLD. Auctioning of the envelope, began, strangely enough, by Ernie, who was so certain that envelope #30 was a sure bet he started the bidding with a \$20. Rapidly three or four bidders drove the price up to **\$35** by bidder **Rick Dupuis**. At this point, one must suppose that Ernie's faith began to lapse. Ernie accepted Rick's offer of \$35 cash. The opened envelope revealed that both gentlemen came out as winners with Rick's winning of a 1971 RCM PL set (valued at \$5) and a RCM 2010 Presentation coin set (valued at \$37) worth **\$42** retail. The RCM GOLD Coin remains in play in August but you must be in the draw to be a sure winner. Remember that the bidder has a chance at gaining the envelope but only the draw ticket holder has the power to accept or reject that offer!

Congratulations Mike, Ernie and Rick on your wins!

Educational Program:

SWCS guest speaker for July: What a great mix when you have a guest speaker who is a legendary author and researcher, knowledgeable on many facets of numismatics, affable, progressive and democratically-minded. **Ron Cheek** arrived early for the meeting. Possibly he knew in advance that our audio-visual technician would be absent and he knew that **Mike Hollingshead** would have to battle with the equipment on location? With assistance from **Andrew Strachan**, **John Semedo** by phone, **Judy Blackman**, Ron himself and two or three cat-calling from the sidelines the presentation appeared on the large screen after Judy jiggled the table a little. We are looking for a couple of folks to mentor with John so we can ensure successful multi media delivery at our meetings. Feel free to speak up if you wish to participate!

Ron's "*Nicaragua's coins reflect its turbulent history*" talk was comprehensive and well-researched combining historical context starting with geography. He covered the pre-historic to the present and described the struggles of the inhabitants in their search for a liberation from colonialism, feudalism, imperialism and dictatorship. Coins, tokens and banknotes were shown and displayed to explain the economic activities of the large Central American country. That Ron has actually spent a good amount of time in the country aided both his own compassion for the inhabitants and our understanding of the situation.



Ron's PowerPoint was accompanied by an exhibit table including a mask, banner, coin set, miniature dugout canoe on a stand (similar to these boats, in this picture above taken by Ron, which are made by the residents), binder of bank notes, and another binder of coins. SWCS members were full of great questions and everyone was fully engaged in the talk from start to finish.

South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

Club Report & News reported by Mike Hollingshead, and photos by Judy Blackman

Thank you **Ron Cheek** for such an educational and thoughtful presentation, we hope that you enjoyed your evening with us and that you will come again whenever you are able.



This picture (below) from Ron's presentation shows Ron working in Nicaragua with a couple of young local helpers, in the 1980s (during contra wars).



Nasty politics and "contra war" continue through 1980s



Mike commented on Ron's countermarked 1-centavo, "I consulted my Rulau's book and the end notes of his Nicaragua section list about 30 1-centavo and 5-centavo coins, one of which bears an F. M. Not much other info on those but he does also list a pattern from F. Marvez from Araguato."

A countermarked 1-centavo used as a hacienda token to pay workers



South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

Club Report & News reported by **Mike Hollingshead**, and photos by **Judy Blackman**

1987-dated coins reflect moderation
of Sandinistas and their
“Sandino worship”



Inflation quickly became much worse

- “Second Cordoba” aluminum 1987 500-cordoba coin introduced but it is scarce because most were quickly withdrawn



Coming to SWCS in Rockwood in 2018:

Your educational presentations for the remaining 2018 SWCS meetings are:

August– **CCCC**: Peter Becker

September: **Canada 150**: Norm Belsten

October– **WCMA**: Patty Whan

November– **Klondike Gold Rush**: Dave Mowat

December–**Casino World**: Robb McPherson

Refreshments:

Thank you to **Mel Brown** for the yummy cookies, coffee, water and pop that were provided free to our attendees and guests.

Auction:

Auctioneer **Mike Hollingshead** was pleased all 40 lots sold. Thank you to our runner **Peter Becker**. And our Auction Coordinator / SWCS Director **Lowell Wierstra** for putting together the auction lots.

Lowell welcomes your consignments, and remember we keep our consignment fees very low, if not the lowest in Ontario. The SWCS commission charged to consignors: Sold for under \$20, auction fee is 25 cents and items sold for over \$20 fee is \$1. Pretty simple. No buyers premium, no sales tax. We are now accepting consignments for our October-December auctions. See the page of this newsletter for our August auction sheet. The (above) picture is courtesy of **Sean Sinclair**.



2018 RCNA Convention News

The 2018 RCNA Convention is August 7-11 at the Hilton Mississauga / Meadowvale, 6750 Mississauga Rd., Mississauga, and is hosted by the **North York Coin Club**. For full details visit this link: www.rcna.ca/2018. Note there is deadline for booking your hotel overnight accommodations if you want to receive the special convention hotel rate, so act now!

There are also a few special tours planned, another amazing 2-day educational symposium, a 3-day auction, and much more. RCNA members can consign to the auction without being charged consignment fees.

If you wish to attend any (or all) of these RCNA convention tours, you must get your convention registration in early as spots will fill up quickly:

Tour 1 — Tuesday, August 7th, 9 a.m. – **Day trip to Kleinburg (galleries, lunch, woodlands)**

Tour 2 — Friday, August 10th, 1 p.m. – **Afternoon visit and tour of Artcast Foundry (Georgetown)**

Tour 3 — Friday, August 10th, 4 p.m. – **Evening cruise, with dinner, on Lake Ontario in a luxury yacht**

Local Clubs & Numismatic Associations Upcoming Shows & Conventions

*For other shows (out-of-province, out-of-country, dealers, auction houses),
go to Canadian Coin News Events Page, <http://canadiancoinnews.com/events/>*

2018-Aug 7-11: Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (RCNA) Annual Convention (hosted by the **North York Coin Club**) at Hilton Mississauga / Meadowvale, 6750 Mississauga Rd., Mississauga, ON L5N 2L3. For full details visit www.rcna.ca/2018. Contact: **Bill O'Brien**, phone 416-897-6684, email wsobcoins@hotmail.com.

2018-Aug 12: Paris Coin Show & Auction at Paris Fairgrounds, 139 Silver St., Paris, ON N3L 1V4. Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$4 which includes a draw ticket for a gold coin. Hot and cold food and drinks available at show. In conjunction with the show, attend **Geoffrey Bell Auctions** live auction on Sat., Aug. 11 in the Grand Ballroom, Hampton Inn & Suites, 20 Fen Ridge Ct., Brantford. Auction viewing 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and live auction at 5 p.m. Contact **Jared Stapleton**, phone 647-403-7334, email pariscoinshow@gmail.com.

2018-Aug 26: Woodstock 29th Annual Coin Show, hosted by the **Woodstock Coin Club** at the Woodstock Community Centre (in Goff Hall Auditorium), 381 Finkle St., Woodstock, ON N4S 4S2. Contact Rick Johnson, phone 519-537-3858, email martjohn@execulink.com.

2018-Sep 8-9: National Postage Stamp & Coin Show presented by **Canadian Stamp News** and **Canadian Coin News** at the Hilton Mississauga / Meadowvale, 6750 Mississauga Rd., Mississauga, ON L5N 2L3. Hours Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday admission \$3 and Sunday is Free. Free parking and also special room rate available at hotel. Full details at <http://www.stampandcoinshow.com>. Contact Mike Walsh, phone 1-800-408-035/2228, email info@trajan.ca. Official auctioneer **Colonial Acres Coins**. Live auction Sep 7 & 8 at 5:30 p.m. at the show hotel, and also online through iCollector.com.

2018-Sep 16: London Numismatic Society's 26th Annual Coin Show at Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd (off hwy 401), London, ON N6E 1W1. Admission \$2 (under 12 free). Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Lorne Barnes, phone 519-643-6541, email 1wdin5@gmail.com.

2018-Sep 22: Guelph Fall Coin Show hosted by **South Wellington Coin Society** at Colonel John McCrae Legion Branch 234, 57 Watson Pkwy. S., Guelph, ON N1L 1E3. Hours 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Not just FREE admission to Guelph show, each attendee will receive a coupon for FREE admission to the **Toronto Fall Coin Expo** the following week! Free level parking, fully accessible. Legendary lunch counter. Club-sponsored Kids' Table (for under 14). Contact **Mike Hollingshead**, phone 519-823-2646, email chilling@uoguelph.ca.

2018-Sep 28-29: Toronto Coin Expo—Canada's Coin & Banknote Show at Toronto Reference Library (2nd floor), 789 Yonge St., Toronto, ON M4W 2G8. Hours Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission \$6 (under 16 free). Workshops and kids' table too. **Geoffrey Bell Auctions** live auction Sep 27-28. Visit website for full details <http://www.torontocoinexpo.ca>. Contact **Jared Stapleton**, phone 647-403-7334, email torontocoinexpo@gmail.com.

2018-Sep 30: Rotary Club of Brampton Coin & Trading Card Show jointly sponsored by **Willard Burton** and the **Rotary Club of Brampton**, at Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. E., Brampton, ON L6V 1N4. Hours 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3 (under 14 free). Parking is free. Funds raised for children's charities. Contact **Willard Burton**, phone 416-254-6569, email willardb@bell.net.



Too Early to Write Obituary for Gold

Gold recently formed a bearish technical signal called a 'death cross pattern' leaving some investors fearful that the price has nowhere to go but down. **Bart Melek, Global Head of Commodity Strategy, TD Securities**, explains how central bank signals, trade discussions and currency moves could be good for gold. Troy Ounce Gold Price July 6, 2018, \$1,257.

View video: <https://www.moneytalkgo.com/video/too-early-to-write-obituary-for-gold/>

How is Gold Price Per Ounce determined? Many factors influence the spot price of Gold. Gold prices change every few

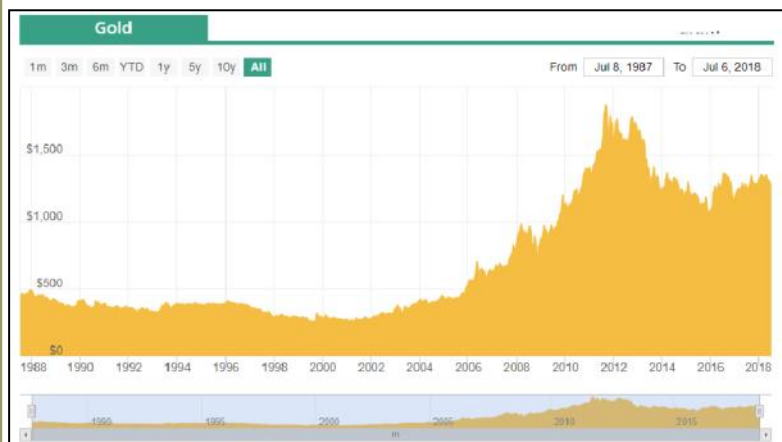
South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997

seconds and there are an unlimited number of components that play a role in the price of Gold. Some of the reasons for changes in Gold prices include:

- ⇒ Current events
- ⇒ Market speculation
- ⇒ Currency values
- ⇒ Supply and demand
- ⇒ Buying power

Large entities and governments typically have substantial buying power and can impact the price of Gold per ounce and the Gold market. If a government makes a large Gold purchase, its demand for the product could affect Gold markets immediately. Supply and demand determine prices for commodities and the price of Gold is no exception. For investors who buy and sell Gold regularly, staying current with fluctuations in the market is crucial to financial success.

This chart reflects Gold prices from July 9, 1987 to July 6, 2018. You will note it peaked in late 2011, when on August 22 it reached \$1,917.90. Although predictions were for it to reach \$2,200, the bubble burst. The highest price seen in 2012 was \$1,664.00, 2013 was \$1,204.50, and 2014 was \$1,199.25.



The Most Useful Metal

Of all the materials mined from the Earth, none is more useful than gold. Its usefulness is derived from a diversity of special properties. Gold conducts electricity, does not tarnish, is very easy to work, can be drawn into wire, can be hammered into thin sheets, alloys with many other metals, can be melted and cast into highly detailed shapes, has a wonderful color and a brilliant luster. Gold is a memorable metal that occupies a special place in the human mind.

Gold is used in: jewelry, financial transactions, electronics, computers, dentistry, medicine, aerospace, awards and status symbols, glassmaking, gilding and gold leaf.

Gold is used as a drug to treat a small number of medical conditions. Injections of weak solutions of sodium

aurothiomalate or aurothioglucoase are sometimes used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. Particles of a radioactive gold isotope are implanted in tissues to serve as a radiation source in the treatment of certain cancers.

Small amounts of gold are used to remedy a condition known as lagophthalmos, which is an inability of a person to close their eyes completely. This condition is treated by implanting small amounts of gold in the upper eyelid. The implanted gold "weights" the eyelid, and the force of gravity helps the eyelid close fully.

Radioactive gold is used in diagnosis. It is injected in a colloidal solution that can be tracked as a beta emitter as it passes through the body. Many surgical instruments, types of electronic equipment, and life-support devices are made using small amounts of gold. Gold is nonreactive in the instruments and is highly reliable in the electronic equipment and life-support devices.

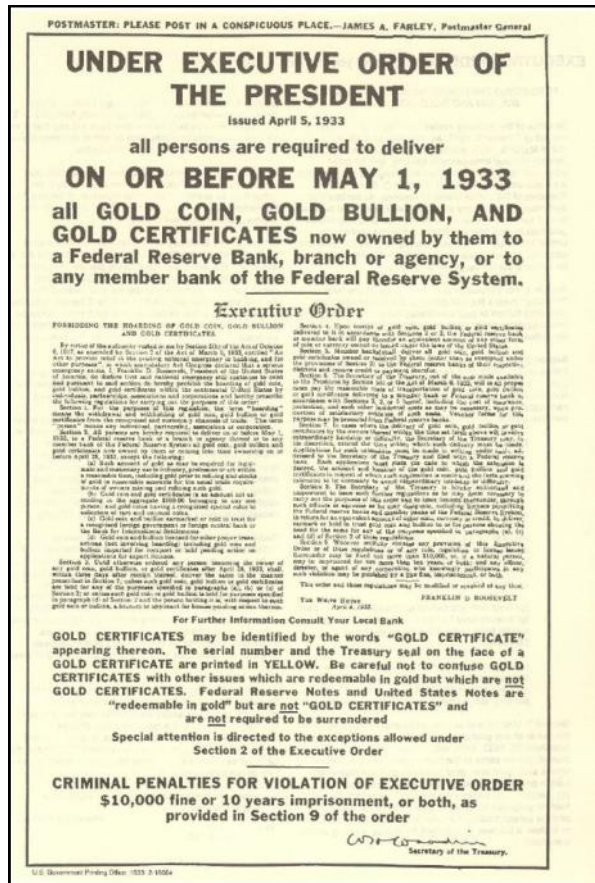
Future Uses of Gold:

Gold is too expensive to use by chance. Instead it is used deliberately and only when less expensive substitutes cannot be identified. As a result, once a use is found for gold it is rarely abandoned for another metal. This means that the number of uses for gold have been increasing over time.

Gold-coated telescope mirror: Photo of one of the James Webb Space Telescope's primary mirror segments being coated with gold by Quantum Coating Incorporated. Photo by Drew Noel, NASA



Most of the ways that gold is used today have been developed only during the last two or three decades. This trend will likely continue. As our society requires more sophisticated and reliable materials, our uses for gold will increase. This combination of growing demand, few substitutes, and limited supply will cause the value and importance of gold to increase steadily over time. It is truly a metal of the future.



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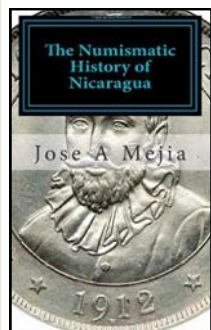


Dr. Barquero is pictured here (*far right*) in 1977 with six scholars: Roberto Incer Barquero con seis becarios: Carlos Pérez Alonso, Tulio Solórzano, Lucía Medina, Jorge Eduardo Arellano, Roberto Díaz Fonseca y Claudio Gutiérrez Huete .



The Dr. Roberto Incer Barquero Library is located at km 7 of the southern highway (known as '7 sur') in Managua. The building is located next to the Central Bank of Nicaragua and it is designated to promote Nicaraguan culture.

The library has 67,000 books, free internet, a newspaper archive where you can borrow newspapers and magazines, and **all the economical information of the Central Bank**. Furthermore, the library offers a gallery in the same building, where famous Nicaraguan paintings as well as pieces from new, promising artists are continuously exhibited. **In the numismatic hall** there is a permanent exhibition of Nicaraguan coins, bills, and memorial medals from throughout Nicaragua's history. There is also an auditorium available for events of all types with audio facilities and a capacity of 160 people.



Nicaraguan José A. Mejía released his book "*The Numismatic History of Nicaragua*" and in it he praised the numismatic hall of the library. This is Mejía's fourth book, he's also written "*The Numismatic History of El Salvador*", "*The Coins of the Central American Federation*" and "*The Ultimate California College Guide 2013-2014*." The books are available on Amazon and Able Books.

There is a newer and smaller museum on the Nicaraguan island of Ometepe, it's the El Ceibo Museum. It has an extensive exhibit of artifacts, pottery, and numismatics. There is an entire section



devoted to coins and paper money and visitors can view the extensive private collection belonging to Moise Ghitis Rivera. Inaugurated on 31 March 2007, the Museo Numismático (Numismatic Museum) is housed in what was originally the collector's home before he decided to open his collection to the public. Rivera started his collection at age 12 tracking different presidents and their influence on the design of coins and notes in circulation but he also has commemoratives. Starting with the currency presently in use in Nicaragua, the córdoba, the collection moves progressively back in time with areas named Chamorro, Revolution, Somoza and El Córdoba.



5 Centavos
KM12 1919-40,
Copper-Nickel,
21.2mm, 5.00g



5 Centavos
KM21 1943,
Brass, 21.0mm,
3.75g



5 Centavos 1887
"REPUBLICA DE
NICARAGUA 15 DE
SEPIEMBRE 1821"
circulating, .800
Silver, 1.25 g, 15.5
mm, KM#5

1 córdoba banknote of the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua (National Bank of Nicaragua), issued in 1941, printed by the American Bank Note Company,



In 1934, all circulating banknotes were exchanged for notes which had been overprinted with "REVALIDO" ("revalidated"). The last notes for less than 1 córdoba were dated 1938. In 1945, 500-córdoba notes were introduced, followed by 1,000-córdoba notes in 1953.

Franklin Thomas Hill (1875-1963)

(DYK #090) by Scott E. Douglas

Did You Know.....that a man who had an illustrious career as a merchant got his retail training by selling speckled trout to merchants in Detroit, Michigan?



Markdale, in Grey County, was originally known as East Glenelg in 1852 and Cornabuss prior to 1873. With the advent of the railway from Toronto to Owen Sound in 1873 the village became known as Markdale. Four years later Markdale became a police village.

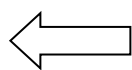
Solomon Hill opened a store in Markdale in 1859. A few years later he was joined by his brother Thomas and Hill's Bros. and Company was formed. At this time Markdale was nothing more than a cleared four-corner mail stop. However, the store prospered and a new brick structure was built with living quarters above at the corner of Main and Toronto Street.

Frank Thomas Hill or FT as he was known, was one of eight children born to Solomon Hill and Sarah Ellen Smith. At the age of 18 Frank took over his father's business in 1893. Before this FT received his training as a 'negotiator'. As a negotiator FT bartered for goods to be sold in his fathers store. Frank's main competitor was a Mr. Richard who negotiated for Hill's rival W.J. McFarland. Both men would watch for the farm wagons loaded with various goods and produce heading for town. Each would rush out to meet the farmer and barter for the wares. Often success was met in offering an outstanding price for one article in order to obtain the rest of the load. W.J. McFarland built his store directly across the street from Hill's Bros. in 1862. Later, Solomon Hill would return the favor by building a grain elevator directly across from the W.J. McFarland elevator! In spite of the intense rivalry both men were highly successful in business.

FT's first deal is said to have been in speckled trout, a commodity that was quite plentiful in Grey County area streams and rivers. Around Markdale speckled trout sold for 12 1/2c a pound. FT discovered that he could ship the trout to Detroit and realize 50c a pound. In future years FT proved to be a very successful entrepreneur.

Many years after the first store was built the Hills could boast of a chain of 16 stores. Along with Markdale, Alliston, Meaford, Dundalk, Orangeville and Brampton were some of the towns that featured an F.T. Hill & Co. store. In 1978, 15 years after the death of FT, the last store in this chain was demolished. This store was the main store located in Markdale (Main and Toronto St.) and today, in its place, stands a parking lot!

Franklin Thomas Hill died October 31, 1963.

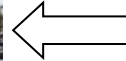


F.T. Hill Store on the corner of Main and Toronto Street.
circa 1905



continued next page....

South Wellington Coin Club founded 1997



Franklin Thomas Hill is buried in Markdale cemetery. His headstone faces the road, still watching over all who come and go.



This article is written by:

Scott E. Douglas,

FRCNA, FCNRS, FONA,
GKStE

Nicaraguan Banknotes

On May 15, 2009, polymer ten and twenty córdoba notes were issued with their paper counterparts. A new polymer two hundred and a paper one hundred córdoba was first issued on June 1, 2009. A new polymer 50 córdoba was issued on December 3, 2009. The newly designed paper 500 córdoba banknote was introduced on January 12, 2010. A commemorative design of the 50 córdobas was introduced on September 15, 2010 to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Banco Central de Nicaragua. In 2012, the Banco Central de Nicaragua (Central Bank of Nicaragua) began issuing a new series of córdoba banknotes with revised security features, beginning with the 10, 20 and 200 córdoba polymer banknotes, which is similar to their first issue, but the notable change is the embossed “10”, “20”, and “200” on the see-through window now being of an opaque white. The 100 córdoba banknote was also revised. The notable difference from the first issue is that the note was issued on the 100th anniversary of the córdoba currency. Also notable is the wider security thread, a revised registration device, a repositioned serial number, subtle underprint design changes and the commemorative text “1912-2012 Centenario del Córdoba” in pearescent ink at the left front of the note. The 500 córdoba banknote was also revised. The most notable change for the note is the Bank logo’s patch, now a holographic patch instead of an optically variable device patch, and a wider security thread.

This 50 córdobas is horizontal, measures 141 x 67 mm, main colour is violet, and there is a National ceramic of Nicaragua, “50” watermark. The face is the National ceramic of Nicaragua, and the back is the Canyon of Somoto. This note was issued December 3, 2009.



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This 50 córdobas is vertical, measures 67 x 141 mm, main colour is violet, and there is a “50” watermark. The face is the First building of the Central Bank, and the back is the Canyon of Somoto. This note was issued September 16, 2010.

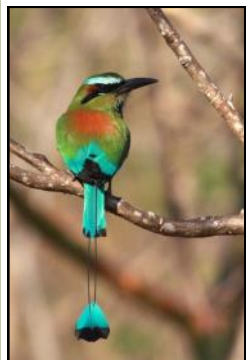
On 26 October 2015, the Banco Central de Nicaragua introduced a new family of banknotes in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 córdobas. The five lower denominations are printed in polymer, while the 500 córdobas note is printed on cotton paper substrate. On 1 December 2016, the Banco Central de Nicaragua introduced a 1,000 córdobas banknote to ease high-value transactions. A commemorative design was issued on 1 December 2016 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of poet Rubén Darío and a regular issue was issued on 2 January 2017.

Reconnaissance, the organizers of High Security Printing Latin America announced the winner of the Regional Banknote of the Year 2016 at a special ceremony during the conference in Mexico City on June 21, 2016. The Central Bank of Nicaragua was awarded Banknote of the Year for its new Córdoba series.



The Banknote of the Year award recognizes outstanding achievement in the design, technical sophistication and security of a banknote or banknote series, the key judging criteria being that successful banknotes should combine visual artistry and high levels of technical and security sophistication, with considerable emphasis placed on reflecting the cultural heritage of the issuing country in the note, and the relevance of the overall design and symbolism to the issuing country.

The award was presented to Banco Central de Nicaragua for a new series of polymer and paper banknotes launched in 2015.



The five new polymer notes have greater durability, especially in the lower denominations, than previous notes. The highest denomination, the 500 córdobas, is printed on paper. The banknotes have been redesigned and upgraded with leading-edge security features, greater harmony in the designs (which feature architecture on the front and cultural traditions on the reverse — each denomination relating to a specific region of the country), more contrasting colours and more use of the optical effects. The polymer notes are printed in Innovia's *Guardian*® substrate (including, for the first time, the 50 and 100 córdobas) while the 200 córdobas is the first circulating banknote in Nicaragua to feature *Latitude*®— a substrate-integrated diffractive optically variable device using silver nanoparticles that are not restricted to patch or stripe formats — with the shape of a Guardabarranco (Nicaragua's national bird which has a very unusual tail).



The 500 córdobas, printed on paper, is one of the first banknotes to feature *SPARK Live*. It also features Oberthur Fiduciare's *DualTrack* security thread, with the Sacuanjoche (Nicaragua's national flower) connecting the two non-adjacent tracks. The flower features in the watermark as well.



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According to the Central Bank, the new series has achieved its objectives of improved aesthetics, increased durability, enhanced differentiation and recognition between the notes and greater resistance to counterfeiting. Moreover, the public reaction has been positive and less vault space is required for storage.

The award judges comprised the Board of Directors of Reconnaissance International, the conference organizer and publisher of Currency News. Reconnaissance International is the leading global source of technical and business intelligence to secure documents, personal identification, authentication and anti-counterfeiting, tax stamps and currency. Its activities cover the production of five industry-specific monthly newsletters, conferences and seminars, selected directories and industry reports, as well as strategic consulting for governments and businesses. This picture is the award winners Nestor Plazas of the Central Bank of Colombia (second from left), Oknan Bello Dinartes of the Central Bank of Nicaragua (centre) and Boris Potozen Braco of the Superintendencia Nacional de Migraciones de Perú (far right), together with Astrid Mitchell (left) and Martyn White of Reconnaissance. The background is so amazing, you hardly notice the people in the picture!



During Ron Cheek's presentation at our July 2018 SWCS meeting, he had a binder on exhibit of banknotes, and also had some in his PowerPoint. Ron included some very early history of Nicaraguan currency, even going back centuries. Here are some that jumped out and ignited conversation during the presentation.

This 1938 25 Centavos note (4.5" x 2.25") is Pick # 53a. It depicts Liberty (Progreso) and Triangle Crest. Even though the note at best is a "Good" grade, its market value is around \$75 USD.



The note was issued at the start of the Somoza Era 1938-1974. Somoza García controlled political power, directly as president or indirectly through carefully chosen puppet presidents, from 1936 until his assassination in 1956. In 1938 Somoza García named a Constituent Assembly that gave the president extensive power and elected him for another eight-year term. In 1955 Congress amended the constitution to allow his re-election for yet another presidential term. Somoza García was succeeded as president by his eldest son Luis Somoza Debayle. The Luis Somoza Debayle government played a leading role in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, allowing the Cuban exile brigade to use military bases on the Caribbean coast to launch the failed maneuver. Trusted friends of the Somoza family held the presidency from 1963 until 1967. In 1963 René Schick Gutiérrez won the presidential election; Somoza García's younger son, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, continued as chief director of the National Guard. Schick gave the appearance of following the less repressive programs of Luis Somoza Debayle. President Schick died in 1966 and was succeeded by Lorenzo Guerrero Gutiérrez. When poor health prevented

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Luis Somoza Debayle from being a candidate, his brother Anastasio ran in the 1967 presidential election. With his election, Anastasio Somoza Debayle became president as well as the director of the National Guard, giving him absolute political and military control over Nicaragua. Corruption and the use of force intensified, accelerating opposition from populist and business groups. Although his four-year term was to end in 1971, Anastasio Somoza Debayle amended the constitution to stay in power until 1972.

On December 23, 1972, a powerful earthquake shook Nicaragua, destroying most of the capital city. The earthquake left approximately 10,000 dead and some 50,000 families homeless, and destroyed 80 percent of Managua's commercial buildings. Immediately after the earthquake, the National Guard joined the widespread looting of most of the remaining business establishments in Managua. When reconstruction began, the government's illegal appropriation and mismanagement of international relief aid, directed by the Somoza family and members of the National Guard, shocked the international community and produced further unrest in Nicaragua. The president's ability to take advantage of the people's suffering proved enormous. By some estimates, his personal wealth soared to US\$400 million in 1974. As a result of his greed, Anastasio Somoza Debayle's support base within the business sector began to crumble. A revived labor movement increased opposition to the regime and to the deteriorating economic conditions. Anastasio Somoza Debayle's intentions to run for another presidential term in 1974 were resisted. In September 1974, Anastasio Somoza Debayle was re-elected president. His presidency ended July 17, 1979, and after being overthrown in an insurrection led by the *Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional* (FSLN), he fled Nicaragua and power was ceded to the Junta of National Reconstruction. He was eventually assassinated while in exile in Paraguay.



Left is a 1984 50 Córdoba green / purple note is Pick # 140. It depicts Comdt. Carlos Fonseca Amador; Liberation of 1979; building in background. It has a Sandino watermark.



Below on the left is a 1979 20 Córdoba peach / green note which is Pick # 135. It depicts Commandant C. P. Ordoñez; Marching troops. The watermark is Sandino.

Below on the right is a 1987 20 (Overprint 20,000) Córdoba which is Pick # 147. The note depicts Commandant C. P. Ordoñez; Overprint of 20,000 Córdoba; Troops marching. The watermark is a portrait of General Sandino. This note is an example of the hyper-inflation of that time.



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Another pairing to demonstrate the hyper-inflation.



Above left is a 1985 1,000 Córdoba brown / green note which is Pick # 156b. It depicts General A. C. Sandino; Crowd celebrating Liberation. The note has a watermark of General Sandino.

Above right is a 1990 1,000 (200,000 Overprint) Córdoba green / brown, orange note (6" x 2.5") which is Pick # 162. Depicts General A. C. Sandino; Liberation of 1979; Building in background. Again the watermark is Sandino.



Left is an amazing eye-popping 1995 5 Córdoba green / pink / red note (6" x 2.5") which is Pick #180. It depicts Indian Chief Diriangen; Sorghum plants; R. Herrera firing cannons at British warship. There is no discernable watermark. Diriangen was the tribal leader of the Chorotegas of Nicaragua. He fought against the Spanish in the 1520s, keeping them at bay for a time. Part of his legacy can be seen in the words from the famous folk song "Nicaragua, Nicaraguita" where the words are as follows:

*Ay Nicaragua, Nicaragüita, la flor más linda de mi querer,
abonada con la bendita, Nicaragüita, sangre de Diriangen.*

Oh Nicaragua, the most beautiful flower of my love,
Fertilized with the blessed blood of Diriangen.

Rafaela was 19 years old when she shot the commander of the British fleet with a cannon. Standing on the rampart of the Fortress of the Immaculate Conception, which commanded a bend in the San Juan river, Rafaela Herrera looked out upon the British fleet. Nicaragua had attracted Great Britain's interest because of its geography. Its lakes and rivers represented a potential connecting route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans which would revolutionize world trade. And Britain had sent an expeditionary force up the San Juan river, raiding and destroying undefended Nicaraguan settlements as they progressed. Jinotega and Acoyapa fell to the British force; and then Loviguisca and San Pedro de Lovago were overrun. The mission of Apompua near Juigalpa and the town of Muy Muy were captured. Villages were burned and looted; and many prisoners were taken.

It was 1762, and Britain was a mighty world power. Her navy sailed the seven seas and kept distant colonies under control worldwide. Nicaragua was small and young and alone.

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The British expeditionary force consisted of 50 ships and 2,000 men. The Fortress of the Immaculate Conception held about one hundred soldiers. At 4 a.m. on July 26, 1762, as the fleet approached the fortress, a British landing party took a Nicaraguan observation post and captured its defenders. That same morning, a few hours later, the fleet anchored before the fortress, and the British commander sent an envoy ashore to negotiate a surrender. The terms were, in exchange for cessation of hostilities, unconditional surrender of the fortress,

Inside the fortress there was anxious turmoil, as their commander had just died a few days before. The second in command, a sergeant, was planning to surrender when Rafaela spoke forth: "Have you forgotten the duties imposed by military honor? Are you going to allow the enemy to steal this fortress, which is the safeguard of the Province of Nicaragua, and of your families?" Rafaela, you see, was the daughter, the only offspring, of the commander of the fortress, Lieutenant Don Jose de Herrera, who had just died.

The men were stunned and not knowing what to do. Rafaela Herrera ordered the gates of the fortress to be locked, took the keys and placed sentries. The enemy envoy returned to the fleet which promptly arrayed itself for battle, thinking to intimidate the defenders. Herrera, whose grandfather was a military engineer, and whose father had trained her in military honor, and the handling of weapons, aimed one of the cannons. Boom! and a volley sailed across the waters. Boom! a second volley; and then, in case they were mistaken as to her intentions, Boom! a third cannon shot sailed forth. On the third volley, the commander of the British fleet was killed.

The British were enraged and commenced an all-out assault. Those one hundred rallied mightily, and, inspired by Rafaela's heroism, responded with ferocious defense. Deep in the night, Rafaela soaked clothes in alcohol and set them afire and adrift on floating branches in the river. The flotilla of flame descending upon the anchored fleet forced them to re-adjust to defensive positions. The battle continued at daybreak, and then day-after-day for six days. Rafaela Herrera commanded the cannons and Lieutenant Juan de Aguilar led the defenders. On August 3, 1762, the British lifted their siege, retreated, and sailed back downstream to the mouth of the San Jose river, never to return.

On November 11, 1781, King Charles III of Spain, issued a royal decree granting Herrera a pension for life as a reward for her heroic actions during the Battle for the Río San Juan de Nicaragua. Britain, Spain, and the United States have a long-history of interfering with the rights of the people of Nicaragua. It seems when there is a country with valuable resources, these three think they are entitled to conquer and rule it.

Below left is a 2015 20 Córdoba orange and green polymer note (5.5" x 2.75") which is Pick #211. The note depicts Church; Dancers at Festival (Mayo ya); Bank Seal. The watermark is a polymer window in the shape of turtles.

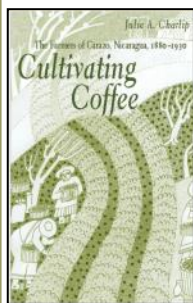
Below right is a 2015 200 Córdoba brown polymer note (6" x 2.5") which is Pick #214. The note depicts Native Dancers; National Theatre; Bank Seal. The watermark is a polymer window in the shape of a bird.



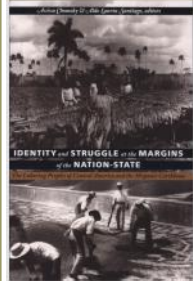
Nicaraguan J.E.G. Tokens



The square 29 mm aluminum token: Nicaragua Flores F/CARA-2 “Hacienda Palmera / J.E.G. Diriamba” (José Esteban González). Quoted Rarity 10 by Flores under “Farm Tokens” (Joe Flores, American Numismatic Association). There is also a triangular version.



The Farmers of Carazo, Nicaragua, 1880-1930 Cultivating Coffee, author Julie A. Charlip, page 130 “in 1900 Victor Villavicencio, a Diriamba farmer, borrowed 500 pesos Fuertes at 1.5 percent monthly interest from Jose Esteban Gonzalez. The debt was to be repaid with good quality mature coffee, free of any green, immature beans or extraneous material, and delivered at the borrower’s cost and risk to Gonzalez’s hacienda, La Palmera. The coffee was to be delivered the same day it was cut, and it would be valued at the price paid by two merchants the day of delivery. If the farm did not produce enough coffee to cancel the debt, Villavicencio was to repay the remainder owed the following March in legal currency with no depression in its value. The loan was guaranteed with Villavicencio’s ten-manzana farm, La Peruana.”



IDENTITY and STRUGGLE at the MARGINS of the NATIONAL-STATE The Laboring Peoples of Central America and the Hispanic Caribbean, Aviva Chomsky & Aldo Lauria-Santiago, editors, page 121 COFFEE FARMERS IN NICARAGUA “45. While Jose Esteban Gonzalez was the leading lender in Carazo, he was also borrowing money for his own properties. For example, on April 14, 1898, using his hacienda La Palmera as collateral, he borrowed 34,640 German marks from Managuense merchant Teodoro Tefel (Hamburg, Germany). The loan, which was to be repaid in commercial drafts and with 1,200 quintals of coffee (valued at the price on the Hamburg market), was repaid in two years, though it was due in one *Registro de Hipotecas y Gravámenes*, Jinotepe, April 16, 1898, no. 10, f205h-206d. Similar loans followed in subsequent years.”

Not only did Gonzalez pledge his famous hacienda La Palmera as collateral for the loan mentioned above, but the registry shows he also pledged three houses, three water tanks, hundred thousand coffee trees, two-manzana pasture, accessories, and improvements. In these times, it was not unusual for borrowers to use the same piece of property to guarantee more than one loan. Even today you will have businesses with cross-collateral guarantees and guarantee fees are paid to the respective parties by the borrower. For example, you may have a commercial mortgage lender and a commercial bank providing terms loans and operating lines, where these two parties both want to make claim against the assets of the business.

As the book explains, Nicaragua produces coffee, cotton, bananas, sugar and beef cattle. Large-scale coffee growing began in Nicaragua in the 1850s, and by 1870 coffee was the principal export crop, a position it held for the next century. Coffee is a demanding crop, however, because coffee trees require several years to produce a harvest, and the entire production process requires a greater commitment of capital, labor, and land than do many other crops. Coffee also grows only in the rich volcanic soil found on mountainous terrain, making transportation of the crop to the market difficult. In 1992 more land was planted in coffee than in any other crop. The actual amount of land devoted to coffee varies somewhat from year to year, but averaged 2,100 km² in the 1980s. Production is centered in the northern part of the central highlands north and east of Estelí, and also in the hilly volcanic region around Jinotepe.

Although production of coffee dropped somewhat in the late 1980s, the 1989 crop was still 42,000 tons. Nicaragua's poor transportation system and ecological concerns over the amount of land devoted to growing crops on volcanic slopes in the Pacific region limit further expansion of coffee cultivation. These limitations have led growers to explore planting other crops

in undeveloped areas of the country.

In 1979 the new Sandinista administration quickly identified food as a national priority in order that the country's chronically malnourished rural population could be fed. The government planned to increase production to attain self-sufficiency in grains by 1990. Self-sufficiency in other dietary necessities was planned for the year 2000. For a variety of reasons, however, including the private sector's retention of 60 percent of arable land, the Sandinista government continued to import food and grow cash crops. In 1993 the goal of self-sufficiency in food production was still far from being achieved. To generate essential foreign exchange, the Ortega administration continued to support an upscale, high-tech agro-export sector, but returns on its investment diminished. By 1990 only one-quarter of the pre-1979 area planted in cotton, one of the leading foreign exchange earners in the 1970s, was still under cultivation. Despite an established priority for food production, food imports to Nicaragua grew enormously from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s.

In general, the Sandinistas made little progress in reducing economic dependence on traditional export crops. To the contrary, faced with the need for food self-sufficiency versus the need for essential foreign exchange earnings, the Ortega administration, demonstrating scant economic expertise, continued to prop up the country's traditional agro-industrial export system. They did so despite expensive foreign imports, diminished export markets, and a powerful opposing private sector. Revenues from traditional export crops continued their rapid decline throughout the 1980s. Despite this drop, agriculture accounted for 29 percent of the GDP in 1989 and an estimated 24 percent in 1991. Agriculture employed about 45% of the work force in 1991.

Diriamba is west of Managua on the highlands of the province of Carazo. Historically, Diriamba had mulberry plantations. British writer, John Baily, wrote in 1850 that the plantations lacked in management, and that great amounts of silk could be produced if more care was shown to the plantations. The "Renaissance" of Diriamba was between 1891 and 1973, period considered the golden years of the city. During these years the expansion of Diriamba was accelerated due to the coffee boom. That was the time when the urban development of the city began, creating a unique architecture of churches, towers, theaters, parks, museums, training center and markets. All this progress along with its excellent climate made Diriamba a beautiful city, very colorful and with matchless traditions. Diriamba was elevated from town to village in 1883, and from village to city on October 10, 1894 by a decree of the national congress during the government of the President Jose Santos Zelaya. The gold grain of Diriamba, as the coffee bean is known, is considered one of the best quality coffees in the world. During the coffee explosion a lot of benefits were brought to the city. Hundreds of small coffee growers emerged and the standard of living of the people of Diriamba improved considerably. The small coffee growers learned from the bigger ones

the skills to cultivate coffee. After each harvest, the coffee beans were processed in local facilities and then exported to the international markets, mainly to the United States and Europe.



Traditional families of European immigrants played key roles in developing Diriamba. They were the Baltodanos, González, Lacayos, Rappacciolis, Mendietas, Chamorros, Gutiérrez, Garcías, Párrales, Alemanes and the Briceños. All of them owned big coffee plantations and many of their members studied in the best universities in Europe and in the United States. José Esteban González (J.E.G.), who was regarded as the most progressive man in the city during those days. He owned large coffee plantations and was considered the "coffee king" of Nicaragua. He built the first public illumination system for the city. Gonzalez also built a train station, improved the roads and brought the first automobile to Diriamba.

José Esteban, was married to Teresa García, daughter of Matilde Garcia, who was another prominent coffee grower. They had many children who were as progressive as their father. One of the sons of Gonzalez, Ramon Ernesto, introduced from Belgium the habit to play football. Another son of Gonzales, Carlos Alberto, built the first hydro-electric system and founded the first Electrical company in Diriamba. Gonzalez was Mayor (Diriambi) and candidate for President of the Republic by a coalition of the Liberal Party. He was the founder of the Hacienda la Palmera (black and white circa 1900 picture above left), and founder of the first Market of Diriambi.

Today Hacienda La Palmera Country House and Events, is a beautiful house located on a hill overlooking the entire Barloventeño Valley. Hacienda La Palmera includes Casa De Retiro Las Palmeras, Diriamba, Carazo or The Palm House Retreat Religious Center and Private Home.

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LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID
1	USA 1974 dollar & half dollar		\$2.00	
2	Canada 1964 roll of nickels		\$2.00	
3	Banff 1974 Indian Days Trade dollar		\$1.00	
4	Newfoundland five pennies 38, 40, 41, 42, & 43		\$14.00	
5	Canada 1930 silver quarter		\$7.00	
6	Canada 4 nickels 1927x2, 28, & 35		\$7.00	
7	Canada 1938 nickel		\$0.50	
8	Canada 1992 PL set	\$15.00	\$3.00	
9	Great Britian 1897 penny		\$1.00	
10	Great Britian 1899 penny		\$1.00	
11	Canada 1941 silver half dollar F		\$7.00	
12	Canada 1943 silver half dollar EF (near or far 3? Dot?)	\$16.00	\$7.00	
13	Canada 1944 silver half dollar F (near or far 4?)		\$7.00	
14	Canada 1945 silver half dollar pointed 5 ND EF	\$16.00	\$7.00	
15	Canada 1945 silver half dollar pointed 5 ND		\$6.00	
16	Canada 1952 silver half dollar ND EF		\$7.00	
17	Canada 1952 silver half dollar ND EF		\$7.00	
18	Canada 1957 silver half dollar AU		\$7.00	
19	Canada 1958 silver half dollar AU (dot?)		\$7.00	
20	Canada 1959 silver half dollar AU		\$7.00	
21	Canada 1969 silver half dollar MS		\$7.00	
22	Canada 1960 silver half dollar AU		\$7.00	
23	Canada 1967 coin set in plastic holder UNC	\$35.00	\$20.00	
24	Canada 1967 card of 30 silver dimes most UNC		\$30.00	
25	Canada silver quarter planchet blank raised edge		\$25.00	
26	Bag of woods and other stuff		\$5.00	
27	Bag of "whatever" sgood" stuff and junk		\$5.00	
28	Canada 28 pennies from 1936 to1973		\$1.00	
29	Soccer Ball black and white piggy bank new (Amazon sold out)	\$21.99	\$5.00	
30	PEI 1873-1973 Centennial of Confederation Limited Edition 4-medal set (Silver, Bronze, Cupro-Nickel, Red Brass)	\$70.00	\$35.00	
31	RCM 2013 \$20 Fine Silver Coin "Year of the Snake"	\$32.00	\$14.00	
32	RCM 2013 \$20 Fine Silver Coin "Wolf"	\$25.00	\$11.00	
33	RCM 2012 \$20 Fine Silver Coin "Polar Bear"	\$27.00	\$13.00	
34	RCM 2015 60th Anniversary Canada Flag 2x 25¢ Set (RCNA)	\$5.00	\$1.00	
35	RCM 1993 6-coin Specimen Set	\$12.95	\$5.00	
36	RCM 1987 7-coin Proof Double Dollar Set "John Davis"	\$25.00	\$11.00	
37	RCM 1985 7-coin Proof Double Dollar Set "National Parks"	\$20.00	\$10.00	
38	RCM 1996 7-coin Proof Double Dollar Set "McIntosh"	\$45.00	\$20.00	
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